

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides a method of nucleic acid, including DNA, immunization of a host, including humans, against disease caused by infection by a strain of *Chlamydia*, specifically *C. pneumoniae*, employing a vector containing a
5 nucleotide sequence encoding full-length, 5'-truncated or 3'-truncated 76kDa protein of a strain of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and a promoter to effect expression of the 76kDa protein gene in the host. Modifications are possible within the scope of this invention.